



*Pteropus
phaeocephalus*

Edwin Wilson, del. et lith.

PTEROPUS PHAEOCEPHALUS.

Mintern Bros. lit.



Edw. Wilson, del. et lith.

the 'Voyage of the Coquille.' It differs, however, from this in having but one row of spots towards the apex of the primaries, the secondaries more caudate, and the sulphurous spot on the discal area larger.

DANAIS ADUSTUS, sp. nov.

Exp. 2·7 inches.

Alis rufo-fuscis, macula ultra cellula finem elongata, punctis duobus supra eam, apicem versus tribus minutissimis serieque submarginali albis; posticis macula duplici elongata ultra cellulam serieque duplici punctorum submarginalium coloris ejusdem: subtus ut supra, sed maculis omnibus majoribus aliisque ad cellulae finem posticarum positis.

Hab. New Ireland.

This species is allied to *Danais mytilene* of Felder from New Guinea, and belongs to a small group all the members of which are of a uniform reddish-brown colour on the upper surface, marked with a few white spots. Mr. Butler has recently described two species which are closely allied, one from the Solomon, the other from the Duke-of-York Islands; but both differ considerably from the present species in the arrangement of the white spots, as will be seen by a reference to the description above. The specimen from which this description is taken is a male, and was sent us by Mr. E. L. Layard. Though in but poor condition, we have not hesitated to name it.

7. Description of two new Species of *Pteropus* from the Caroline Islands. By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.Z.S., British Museum.

[Received December 2, 1882.]

(Plates LIV., LV.)

Up to the present time no species of *Pteropus* have been recorded from the Caroline Islands, with the exception of the large and widely distributed *Pt. keraudreni*, Q. & G.; so that it was with much interest that I found several small Flyingfoxes in a collection recently obtained from the Godeffroy Museum, and formed for that Institution by Dr. Kubary.

In all there were five specimens, two from Mortlock Island and three from Ponapé. These five belong to two species, both new, of the first of which there is only a single specimen from Mortlock I., while the other is represented by the second Mortlock specimen and the three from Ponapé. Both species are remarkable for the comparative weakness of their dentition, a character no doubt resulting from the soft nature of some Caroline-Island fruit upon which they feed.

PTEROPUS PHEOCEPHALUS, sp. n. (Plate LIV.)

Face and chin dark blackish brown, crown of head somewhat lighter; dorsal side of neck, and back, chestnut-brown, the tips of the hairs nearly white; shoulders and sides of neck very pale yellowish white, forming well-marked shoulder-patches; the bases of the hairs brown; below neck very light brown. Chest with a conspicuous patch of yellowish white on its centre; rest of underside and fur on the interfemoral membrane and wings dark rufous-brown. Tips of the hairs throughout, and especially on the head and neck, with a very noticeable silvery lustre.

Above, the fur is nearly two inches in breadth across the back, and extends thinly half along the humerus, while the forearm is quite naked. Below, it grows on the wing-membrane as far as a line drawn from the elbow to the knee, and there is a distinct patch of longish hairs behind the proximal third of the forearm. Interfemoral thickly covered above for half its breadth, nearly naked below.

Ears narrow, slightly longer than the muzzle, inner margin evenly convex, tip narrowly rounded off, outer margin straight in its upper, convex in its middle, and straight in its lower third. Wings arising from within half an inch of each other on the back. Interfemoral very narrow, almost obsolete in the centre.

Teeth (Plate LIV.) on the whole very small and weak. Canines, both above and below, with unusually broad postero-internal basal ledges. First upper premolar minute or deciduous, when present standing in the tooth-row; second premolar and first molar scarcely longer than broad, second molar regularly oval; last molar subtriangular, rather smaller than the first lower premolar, and larger than the last lower molar, which is about equal to one of the outer upper incisors. Below, the inner incisors are about half the size of the outer; first premolar large, filling up the space between the canine and second premolar; second and third premolars and first molar with small postero-external basal cusps.

Dimensions of the type, a gravid female in alcohol, from Mortlock Island:—

Head and body 6 inches; head 1·95; nose to eye 0·7; nose to ear 1·55; ear-conch, length ·86, breadth ·43; forearm 4·0; thumb 1·6; 2nd finger 2·75; 3rd finger—metacarpal 2·65, 1st phalanx 1·85, 2nd phalanx 2·75; 5th finger—metacarpal 2·75, 1st phalanx 1·2, 2nd phalanx 1·25; tibia 1·9; calcaneum 0·4; foot 1·25.

This brightly marked species seems to be most nearly allied to *Pt. temmincki*, Peters, from Amboina and Ceram; from which, however, it differs in its brown instead of yellow head, in its shorter muzzle, rounder molars, much larger first lower premolars, and in the broader postero-internal ledges to the canines.

PTEROPUS BREVICEPS, sp. n. (Plate LV.)

Colour throughout uniform dark rufous-brown, the short hairs on the muzzle and between the eyes silvery yellow. Fur soft and

woolly; above, it grows thinly along the humerus and half the forearm, and thickly over the whole of the interfemoral membrane, and down the tibiæ nearly to the ankles. Beneath, the proximal halves of the humeri are covered; there are a few hairs behind the elbow and on the proximal third of the interfemoral. The fur along the back is nearly two inches in breadth.

Ears very short and almost buried in the fur, both edges evenly convex, the outer more strongly so than the inner; tip sharply pointed. Wings arising within half an inch of each other on the back. Interfemoral membrane very narrow in the centre, quite hidden by the fur.

Teeth (Plate LV.) smaller even than in *Pt. phæocephalus*. Canines with much narrower postero-internal ledges. Above, the first premolar is either absent, or, if present, stands quite outside the tooth-row; last molar about the same size as one of the outer incisors. Below, the first premolar is slightly larger than the penultimate molar, the latter, like the other molars, being remarkably small. Last molar about equal to one of the outer incisors.

The following are the dimensions of three specimens of this species. The first is the specimen described; the other two, however, only differ from it in being of a somewhat darker colour throughout and in having slightly longer ears.

	a.	b.		c.
	Mortlock I.	Ponapé.		
	♀ (type).	♂	♀	
	in.	in.	in.	
Head and body	5·3	5·25	5·4	
Head	1·75	1·65	1·65	
Nose to eye	·64	·62	·65	
Nose to ear	1·35	1·35	1·36	
Ear-conch, length	·57	·64	·61	
Ear-conch, breadth	·29	·35	·31	
Forearm	3·55	3·6	3·75	
Thumb	1·45	1·45	1·46	
2nd finger	2·6	2·45	2·55	
3rd finger, metacarpal	2·35	2·3	2·4	
,, 1st phalanx	1·75	1·7	1·78	
,, 2nd phalanx	2·75	2·55	2·7	
5th finger, metacarpal	2·5	2·5	2·6	
,, 1st phalanx	1·1	1·15	1·17	
,, 2nd phalanx	1·3	1·15	1·25	
Tibia	1·75	1·73	1·8	
Calcaneum	·4	·38	·4	
Foot	1·15	1·2	1·2	

This species may be readily recognized by its small size, short head, and remarkably small rounded molars, in which latter character it by far exceeds any other *Pteropus* known, with the exception of *Pt. scapulatus*, Ptrs., an otherwise wholly different form.